ld be sufficient in most cases, in this part the country, and would only cost 30 cents rod, about $18 per acre. But for sake of ration we will take the figure at 26 66½ see how much more each acre would have produce in addition to what it formerly uced, to pay interest at 6 er cent. on mount expended, which would be $16 56 y on 10 acres or $1 55½ per acre and in to show the result clearly we will take year's rotation for example:—1st year ces at 1s 3d per bushel about 6 bushels,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| year wheat at 5s, per bush. | 1½ | " |
| r oats, at 1s 3d " | C | " |
| year barley, 3s. " | 2⅝ | " |

year hay, 40s. per ton, 350 lbs.
year pasture, increase of which will pay.
ar oats, 1s. 3d. per bush., 6 bushels.
e not the slighest doubt this increase be obtained, even were the figures half as again. I think that those of you who had experience in the benefits to be d from a system of thorough drainage gree with me in thinking that it is not ated.

, on the other hand, we will see whether draining will pay. Taking again for e a field of 10 acres, in which there a water run or runs to the extent of in length, and 4 rods in width, which frequently the case; that is, supposing ds on each side of the drain to be wet ngy, in consequence of which it has produced more than half a crop, and n worse to work than any other acre field; and the average yield on which, say, of wheat, for sake of calculation, n about ten bushels, which, at $1, be $10. Now we will take the cost of

—cutting, laying, and filling, ents per rod..... $6 00
tile, or 650, at $10 per 1,000 6 50

$12 50

e will take an average crop from the ter being drained, 20 bushels, and the in yield by drainging, 10 bushels, at ; which would pay within $2 50 of of draining during the first year. r this estimate not over drawn, and if those who have drained such places pt an account of the cost, and the in- yield, they would, in most cases, bear n this calculation.

then, that has been delayed, year after year, by the wetness of his land in getting his spring work done, or has had the troubles incident to cold wet seasons, will not see the necessity of draining every acre of his land by artificial drainage, which has not a natural drainage of itself.

Taking it for granted that it will pay to drain land, let me bring to your notice a few important considerations in connection with some of the modes of drainage, and first in regard to some of the leading features of the old open ditch and water furrow system, which I may say prevailed to a great extent at one time in Britain and even now in this country. No doubt, open ditches are often required in connection with the most approved methods of thorough draining, as receivers or outlets to tile or other covered drains. But taking them in connection with the water-furrow system, they have been found very objectionable in many ways. First, they are too expensive; the first cost of construction is much more than that of a covered drain, owing to the great depth to which they require to be dug before they will withstand the action of the frost and weather.—Secondly, they require too much attention to keep them clean, and in good order, as they generally require to be cleaned out at least once every year, and very often twice, in consequence of the accumulation of various substances carried into them, which, if not removed, would choke them up and render them useless—Thirdly, they occupy too much land, and are an obstruction to good husbandry: no doubt this is the case, because if open ditches were opened at every wet place or water run in our fields, they would be found a great source of trouble and annoyance in the cultivation of the other portions of land, and would prove a harbour for weeds.—Fourthly, they, in connection with the high ridge and deep water furrow system, have the effect of impoverishing the soil, because the great quantities of rain or snow annually falling upon the soil must either be carried off by evaporation, filtration, or run off upon the surface; and by being carried off by the deep water furrows, the consequence is, that a large amount of the manure and finer portions of the soil is carried off also, and washed into the open ditches. These then, gentlemen, are some of the principal objections to open drains, and the water furrow system, which has been given up altogether in Britain for some years past.

It is acknowledged by all writers on this